THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 601.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
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POLITICAL.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, January 16, 1796.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

After theſe repeated declarations on the part of France that her only view in contracting engagements with the United States was to diminiſh the Britiſh power, and thereby promote the ſafety and intereſt of her own people, and the tranquility of Europe—very unexpected indeed are the modern claims of boundleſs and perpetual gratitude? Nevertheleſs animated as we always have been with ſincere deſires to maintain thoſe uſeful and friendly connections with France which had their foundation in our revolution, we ſhould have remained ſilent on thoſe claims, had not the frequency and manner in which they have been urged, compelled their diſcuſſion. We are not now diſpoſed to queſtion the importance of the aid we actually derived from France in the war of our revolution; nor to retract the grateful acknowledgments that all America has from that time offered to that nation: we were in the habit of expreſſing our *gratitude* to her for the benefits which we received, although they reſulted from her exertions to advance *her own intereſts* and to ſecure *her own ſafety*. But if thoſe benefits had been rendered from *pure benevolence*, from *diſintereſted good will to us* and we had been remiſs in acknowledging them, is it the part of generoſity, of magnanimity, conſtantly to upbraid the receivers of their favours with ingratitude? Do not ſuch reproaches cancel the obligation? But if for favours apparently generous *ſubſtantial returns* are demanded, the ſuppoſed liberal act degenerates, and becomes a mercenary bargain.

If ſuch only are the motives for our gratitude towards France at the commencement of her political and commercial connections with us, in the midſt of our war with Great Britain, what more can we diſcover at the concluſion of that war? Let us examine.

In 1781, with the aſſiſtance of a French army by land and a powerful fleet by ſea, a ſecond Britiſh army was captured.

This event made even the Britiſh government deſpair of bringing the United States again under her ſubjection. The miniſtry was changed; and the parliament paſſed an act to authorize the king to make peace. In the ſummer of 1782 an agent on the part of Great Britain repaired to Paris to negociate with the commiſſioners of the United States. For ſome time Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay were alone at Paris. The commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald (the Britiſh negotiator) authorized him to treat and conclude a peace or truce with any commiſſioner or commiſſioners named or to be named by the colonies and plantations of New-Hampſhire, &c. (naming the thirteen) or with any of them ſeparately, with parts of them, or with any perſons whatſoever. Mr. Jay was not ſatisfied with this commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald: the Independence of the thirteen States was no where intimated. Agreeably to their inſtructions from Congreſs to take advice of the Court of France, the Commiſſioners communicated Mr. Oſwald's commiſſion to the prime miniſter, the Count de Vergennes. The Count expreſſed his opinion that the commiſſion was ſufficient; that it was ſuch an one as we might have expected it would be: "That an acknowledgment of our Independence, inſtead of *preceding*, "muſt in the natural courſe of things "be the *effect* of the treaty." This opinion the Count continued from time to time to repeat. In ſhort, "It was "evident the Count did not wiſh to "ſee our Independence acknowledged "by Britain until they had made all "their uſes of us." Mr. Jay ſtill continued unmoved. He conferred with Mr. Oſwald, and "urged in the "ſtrongeſt terms, the great impropriety, and conſequently the utter impoſſibility of our ever treating with "Great Britain on any other than an "*equal footing*; and told him plainly "that he (Mr. Jay) would have no "concern in any negotiation in which "we were not conſidered as an *independent people*."

It was on this occaſion that Mr. Oſwald communicated to Mr. Jay this article of his inſtructions;—"In caſe "you find the American Commiſſioners are not at liberty to treat on any "terms ſhort of independence, you "are to declare to them, that you "have our authority, to make that "ceſſion; our ardent wiſh for peace "diſpoſing us to purchaſe it at the "price of acceding to the complete "independence of the thirteen Colonies."

The Britiſh Miniſtry approved of this communication; but ſtill were for *treating* with us as *Colonies*, and making an acknowledgment of our Independence *only an article of the treaty*. Mr. Jay's diſcernment diſcovered the ſource of the backwardneſs, at this time, in the Britiſh Court, to admit our independence previous to the negotiating of the treaty; and mentioned it with his reaſons to Mr. Oſwald; who far from contradicting Mr. Jay's inference, told him a fact which confirmed his opinion that it originated in the Court of France, and was communicated to that of London by the Britiſh Commiſſioner then in Paris to treat of peace between France and Great Britain. Mr. Jay then explained to Mr. Oſwald what he ſuppoſed to be the natural policy of the French Court, and ſhewed him "that it was "the intereſt of Britain to render us "as independent of France, as we "were reſolved to be of Britain."—Mr. Oſwald was convinced. Mr. Jay reminded him of the ſeveral reſolutions of Congreſs paſſed at different periods not to treat with Britiſh Commiſſioners on any other footing than that of abſolute independence; and propoſed to give to him in writing what he had before expreſſed in converſation—*his determination not to treat but on the footing of equality*. Mr. Oſwald preferred having it in writing. Mr. Jay prepared the draught of a letter, to be ſigned by him and Doctor Franklin, expreſſing their determination not to treat but on terms of equality; as an independent nation; and exhibiting the reaſons of this determination. Doctor Franklin thought the letter "rather too poſitive; and, therefore, "rather imprudent: for that in caſe "Britain ſhould remain firm, and future circumſtances ſhould compel "us to ſubmit to their mode of treating; we ſhould do it with an ill "grace, after ſuch a decided and peremptory refuſal.—Beſides, the Doctor ſeemed much perplexed and fettered by the inſtructions from Congreſs, *to be guided by the advice of the French Court*. Neither of theſe conſiderations affected Mr. Jay. For as to the firſt, he could not conceive of any event which would render it proper, and therefore poſſible for America to treat on any other character than as an independent nation. And as to the ſecond, he could not believe that Congreſs intended they ſhould follow *any advice which might be repugnant to their dignity and intereſt*."

Doctor Franklin's doubts prevented this letter being ſigned. Mr. Oſwald was diſappointed; and deſired to ſee the draft. He ſaw it, and requeſted a copy of it. After taking time for conſideration, Mr. Jay complied with the requeſt—"For though unſigned, it "would convey to the Britiſh Miniſtry the ſentiments and opinions he "wiſhed to impreſs, and if finally "they ſhould not be content to treat "with us as independent, they were "not yet ripe for peace or treaty with "us. Beſides, he could not be perſuaded that Great Britain, after "whom the Houſe of Commons had "declared, after various other acts "of that government manifeſting the "intention to acknowledge it, would "perſiſt in refuſing to admit our independence, provided they really believed that we had firmly reſolved "not to treat on more humble terms."

"With the copy of this draft, Mr. "Jay gave Mr. Oſwald copies of the "various reſolutions of Congreſs, "which evinced their adherence to "their Independence. Theſe papers "Mr. Oſwald ſent by expreſs to London, and warmly recommended "the iſſuing a new commiſſion, to remove all further delay."

Mr. Jay having afterwards aſcertained that the Count de Vergennes had ſent a confidential agent to London—but whoſe journey was intended to have been a ſecret—for purpoſes evidently hoſtile to the intereſts of the United States, determined immediately to counteract the project, by an agent on whom he could rely to make to the Court of London ſuch repreſentations as he thought the occaſion demanded. He ſucceeded, and in about two weeks Mr. Oſwald received a new Commiſſion, in the form for which Mr. Jay had contended.

Mr. Jay remarked that agreeably to the declaration of Independence, the *United States*, as free and independent, had full power to levy war, *conclude peace*, contract alliances, &c. That by the act of confederation, the ſtile of the Confederacy was declared to be, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and by that act Congreſs were veſted with the ſole and *excluſive* right and power of determining on *peace* and war, and of entering into *treaties* and alliances. That being of right and in fact free and independent States, their Repreſentatives in Congreſs granted a Commiſſion to certain gentlemen, of whom Doctor Franklin and he were two, *in their name* to confer, treat, and conclude with ambaſſadors or commiſſioners *veſted with equal powers*, relating to the eſtabliſhing of peace, &c. But the firſt Commiſſion to Mr. Oſwald was not equivalent; the *United States* were not named in it; nor *their* Commiſſioners, who conſequently were not the perſons with whom Mr. Oſwald was authoriſed to treat. And if the Commiſſioners had conſented to treat with Mr. Oſwald under ſuch a Commiſſion, what would have been the condition of the people of the United States in the interval, between the commencement of the negotiation and the concluſion of peace? They would have been, *not independent Citizens*; but by our own acknowledgment, *Britiſh ſubjects!*

Mr. Jay would not conſent to this degradation, after we had maintained our independence ſix years, after we had eſtabliſhed it in fact, and after Congreſs had by firm and repeated reſolutions refuſed to treat with Great-Britain, unleſs, as a *preliminary*, ſhe withdraw her fleets and armies or elſe *in poſitive and expreſs terms acknowledged the Independence of the United States*. At the ſame time, Congreſs manifeſted their readineſs to attend to ſuch terms of peace as might conſiſt with the *honour of independent nations*: but the honour of an *independent nation* forbids their treating in a *ſubordinate* capacity. Even the dignity of France, who four years before treated with us as an independent nation, required that we ſhould not degrade ourſelves when going to treat with her enemy. And why then ſhould her miniſters deſire us to do it? Eſpecially when the treaty of defenſive alliance declared the "eſ-"ſential and direct end of it was to "maintain effectually the liberty, ſo-"vereignty, and *independence* abſo-"lute and unlimited of the United "States, as well in matters of *Govern-"ment* as of Commerce." There were ſeveral reaſons. The two parties France and the United States, engaged not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States ſhould be attained. The explicit acknowledgment of their independence by Great-Britain ſhould ſhow that for the eſſential and direct object of the alliance there was no neceſſity of continuing the war. But ſince making this treaty of alliance, with the United States, France had formed *other connections*, with whoſe views we had no concern, and for whoſe ſake we were not bound to poſtpone the offered peace. We have ſeen the explicit avowed of the king of France that he entered into a treaty with the United States with a view to promote the ſafety and intereſt of his kingdom and ſubjects, by diminiſhing the power of England: but in doing this, and eventually facilitating our independence on Great-Britain, it became apparent that there would be no objection to our dependence on France, particularly in "leav-"ing the king maſter of the terms of "the treaty of peace." And to keep us thus far dependent was manifeſtly the object of certain meaſures of the French court calculated to deprive the United States of an immenſe Weſtern territory; of the navigation of the Miſſiſippi; and of the fiſheries, except on our own coaſt. A combination of facts and circumſtances leave no doubt of the intentions of the French court as to the objects above mentioned. I cannot undertake the lengthy detail; and will only juſt mention in regard to *territory*, what was propoſed and urged by one whoſe official ſtation rendered it impoſſible to believe that he was expreſſing only his own ſentiments; or that he was not acting under the direction of the French court. He propoſed what he called a conciliatory line between the United States and Spain. This was to begin at the diviſion of eaſt from weſt Florida, and run thence to fort Touloufe on the river Alabama, thence by different courſes to Cumberland river, and down the Cum-

berland to the Ohio. It was iſſued that the United States could have no pretenſions weſtward of this line; That "As to the courſe and navigation of "the Miſſiſippi, they followed the "property; and would belong there-"fore to the nation to which the two "banks belonged; the United States "could have no pretenſions, not be-"ing maſters of either border of the "river:" and that "as to what re-"ſpects the lands ſituated to the north-"ward of the Ohio, there was reaſon "to preſume that Spain could form "no pretenſions thereto:—their fate "muſt be regulated with the Court "of London." It is certain that originally, Spain had no pretenſions to any lands eaſtward of the Miſſiſippi to the northward of the Floridas; and it is clear that the idea of her finally making the claim, was ſuggeſted by the court of France.

We are now prepared to underſtand the declarations made in the inſtructions to citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the United States. Theſe inſtructions are dated the 4th of January, 1793, and were publiſhed in December of that year, in Philadelphia, by Mr. Genet, in vindication of his extraordinary meaſures which had induced our Government to deſire his recall. In theſe inſtructions we find the following paſſages. "The Executive Council has "called for the inſtructions given to "citizen Genet's predeceſſors in Ame-"rica, and has ſeen in them, with in-"dignation, that at the very time the "good people of America expreſſed "their gratitude to us in the moſt feel-"ing manner, and gave us every "proof of their friendſhip, Vergennes "and Montmorin thought that it was "right for France to hinder the Unit-"ed States from taking that political "ſtability of which they were capable; "becauſe they would ſoon acquire a "ſtrength, which it is probable they "would be eager to abuſe.—The ſame "machiavelian principle influenced "the operations of the war for inde-"pendence: *the ſame duplicity reign-"ed over the negotiations for peace.*"

We ſee then, that in forming connections with us in 1778, the court of France, the actual organ of the nation, had no regard to the intereſt of the United States; but that their object was, by ſeizing the occaſion of diſmembering the Britiſh empire, to diminiſh the power of a formidable rival; and that when after we had carried on a diſtreſſing war for ſeven years, the great object for which we had contended, independence, was within our reach, that court endeavoured to poſtpone the acknowledgment of it by Great Britain, and eventually to deprive us of its faireſt fruits—a juſt extent of territory—the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, & the fiſhery.

Such being the motives and conduct of France, what inſpired our truly grateful ſentiments towards that nation? The ardent affection, the ſincere friendſhip of Americans to Frenchmen? We were engaged in a common cauſe againſt Great Britain—we received loans of money—we were aided by troops and ſhips in attacking and conquering the common enemy in the boſom of our country; and this aſſociation in war produced acquaintances and perſonal friendſhips; and experiencing theſe benefits, we gave way to our feelings, without inquiring into the motives from which they were rendered.

But why are we ſo often remind ed of the debt of gratitude? Is it really becauſe more than *gratitude*—becauſe *compenſation* is expected to cancel it? If compenſation is the object, the treaty of alliance has abſolved the claim—"The contracting parties declare, that "being reſolved to fulfil, each on its "own part, the clauſes and conditi-"ons of the preſent treaty of alliance, "according to its own power and cir-"cumſtance, *there ſhall be no after "claim of compenſation*, on one ſide "or the other whatever may be the "event of the war."

I am here naturally led to notice Mr. Adet's charge already mentioned, *—That we have not offered to France the ſuccours which friendſhip might have given, without compromitting the government.*

If Mr. Adet had ſpecified the kind of ſuccours which might thus have been offered, we could better judge of the correctneſs of his aſſertion.

But is it true that we have rendered no ſuccours to France? Read the following paſſages in the Secretary of State's letter of the 16th of Auguſt, 1793, to Mr. Morris. "We recol-"lect with ſatisfaction, that in the "courſe of two years, by unceaſing "exertions, we paid up ſeven years "arrearages and inſtalments of our "debt to France, which the ineffica-"cy of our firſt form of government "had ſuffered to be accumulating; "that preſſing on ſtill to the entire ful-"filment of our engagements, we "have facilitated to Mr. Genet the "effect of the inſtalment of the preſent "year, to enable him to ſend relief "to his fellow citizens in France, "threatened with famine; that in the "firſt moment of the inſurrection "which threatened the Colony of "St. Domingo, we ſtepped forward "to their relief with arms and money, "taking freely on ourſelves the riſk "of an unauthorized aid, when delay "would have been denial"—that we have "given the excluſive admiſſion "to ſell here the prizes made by "France on her enemies in the pre-"ſent war, though unſtipulated in our "treaties, and unfounded in her own "practice or in that of other nations, "as we believe."

To this detail I have to add, that of all the loans and ſupplies received from France in the American war, amounting nearly to fifty three millions of livres, the United States under their late government had been enabled to pay not two millions and a half of livres; that the preſent government after paying up the arrearages and inſtalments mentioned by Mr. Jefferſon has been continually anticipating the ſubſequent inſtalments until the year 1795, the whole of our debt to France was diſcharged, by anticipating the payments of eleven millions and a half of livres; no part of which would have become due until the 2d of September 1796, and then only one million and a half; the reſidue at ſubſequent periods; the laſt not until the year 1802.

There remain yet various paſſages in Mr. Adet's notes on which ſome obſervations are to be made.

In my letter of the 1ſt of November laſt, in anſwer to Mr. Adet's note of October 27th in which he communicated the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of July laſt, declaring that the flag of the republic of France, ſhould treat the flag of neutrals in the ſame manner as theſe ſhall ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh, I aſked an explanation of the decree; mentioning the circumſtances which excited doubts. There ſeemed to be ſufficient cauſe for enquiry. Had the decree referred to the paſt captures by the Engliſh, our knowledge of them would have been ſome guide in forming our opinion of the threatened captures by the French; but the operation of the decree was to depend on the *future* conduct of the Engliſh: the French were to treat the flag of neutrals as theſe *ſhall* ſuffer it to be treated by the Engliſh. As this could not be aſcertained before-hand, we wiſhed to know whether the reſtraints then exerciſed by the Britiſh government were conſidered as of a nature to juſtify a denial of thoſe rights which were pledged to us by our treaty with France? Whether the orders had actually been given to capture the veſſels of the United States? And if given, what were the preciſe terms of thoſe orders? Mr. Adet, in his reply, ſays, that I appear not to have underſtood either the decree of this Directory, or his note which accompanied it. The meaning of the decree is certainly not very obvious. The manner of executing it, was declared to depend on a contingency—the future conduct of the Engliſh. How were French cruiſers in the four quarters of the world to determine what was the conduct of the Engliſh at any given time. If he could have furniſhed a copy of the orders actually given to French armed veſſels, under the decree, we might have ſeen clearly what were the intentions of the Directory. If we are to take the practice of the French armed veſſels and of ſome of the French tribunals as the true illuſtration of the decree, Mr. Adet's own explanation will be very defective. He has ſpecified only two caſes, the taking of Engliſh (or other enemy's) property on board American veſſels, and the ſeizure of all the goods claſſed as contraband in our treaty with Great Britain. In the caſe of contraband goods the ſeizure of them is lawful, only when they are deſtined to the ports of their enemies; and the *contraband goods only* are liable to confiſcation. But the ſpecial agents of the Directory in the Weſt-Indies, order the ſeizure of all veſſels having on board contraband goods, no matter whether deſtined to an enemy's or to a neutral, or even to a French port; and when ſeized, they confiſcate not merely the contraband articles, but all other goods & the veſſel herſelf in which they were laden. They alſo aſſign in their decrees of confiſcation another cauſe of capture and condemnation—that the American veſſel has ſailed to or from a port in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. We are not informed that the Engliſh take any neutral veſſels for this cauſe. We have heard of ſeveral American veſſels being captured and confiſcated by the French, merely becauſe they had not a ſea-letter, when no doubt could have been entertained of the property being American. Yet it is conceived that the want of a ſea-letter was never intended to exclude other proofs of property.

Further, ought we to have imagined that the Executive Directory intended to leave it to the diſcretion of every privateer and of every inferior tribunal to judge what at any time *ſubſequent* to their decree was the *actual* treatment received by American veſſels from the Britiſh? Ought we to have imagined what Mr. Adet has himſelf declared to be the meaning of the decree, that the French armed veſſels were not to content themſelves with capturing American veſſels having Engliſh property or contraband goods on board, and getting ſuch property and goods condemned by their tribunals; but if any Engliſh commanders were to practiſe "*vexations*" towards Americans, that Frenchmen were to do the ſame? Ought we to have imagined that the Directory intended the citizens of France ſhould be encouraged to make revenge on their friends for the outrages of their enemies? And what is to limit theſe vexations? If one Engliſh commander in a hundred perverſely and wantonly abuſes his power, is every French officer to become his rival in diſhonour? Or if we are to ſuffer only meaſure for meaſure (and ſurely the decree goes not beyond this) who is to deſignate the every hundredth French officer who is to be the inſtrument of ſimilar oppreſſion?

But the French armed veſſels are to make all theſe captures in violation of the treaty, and we are to ſuffer all theſe vexations in violation of reaſon and humanity, while we endure them from the Engliſh "without an efficacious oppoſition!" And what oppoſition will be deemed *efficacious*? For all captures made by the Britiſh contrary to the law of nations we have, agreebly that law, demanded ſatisfaction, The Britiſh have engaged to make us ſatisfaction: and commiſſioners are now ſitting to liquidate thoſe demands. What oppoſition could have been more efficacious? What further oppoſition can be lawful?

Inſtead of further comments on this ſubject, let me preſent to you ſome paſſages in Mr. Adet's letter of the 15th of July, 1795*. In this letter he communicated to the Secretary of State the decree of the committee of public-ſafety on the 3d of January, 1795, repealing the 5th article of the decree of the 15th of November, 1794†. The latter violated our treaty by ſubjecting the property of the enemies of France on board American veſſels to capture, and by adding to the liſt of articles contraband: it was therefore repealed by the former. Mr. Adet ſeized this occaſion to make the following declaration. "Your will ſee, ſir, (ſaid he) in "both (the decrees) the undiſguiſed "diſpoſition, and ſincere deſire of the "French government religiouſly to "obſerve the engagements it has con-"tracted with its allies, and its readi-"neſs to redreſs infractions which have "never taken place but from the im-"pulſe of circumſtances." "It is a-"midſt her triumphs that the republic "loves to give this ſtriking mark of its "fidelity, Victorious France knows "no other concern than that of juſ-"tice—no other diplomatic language "than that of truth."—To this truth, to this juſtice, to this fidelity, we now make our appeal.

From the ſtile of Mr. Adet's complaint of the Britiſh being *ſuffered* to arm in our ports, it might be imagined the inſtances were numerous. None were *permitted*: the *actual* armaments were few: and are as old as the year 1793; and were repreſented by Mr. Genet, to the Secretary of State.—"What anſwer (aſks Mr. Adet) did "the government give the repreſenta-"tion of the miniſter of the French "republic in this reſpect? It ſaid that "theſe veſſels ſailed too ſuddenly; "that it was not able to cauſe them to "be ſtopped." The anſwer was given by the Secretary of State in different words‡. "Thoſe from Charleſ-"ton and Philadelphia have gone off "*before it was known* to the govern-"ment, and the former indeed in the "firſt moment of the war, and before "preventive meaſures could be taken "in ſo diſtant a port." In the caſe of the Truſty, Capt. Hale, at Baltimore, the governor of Maryland having been informed that ſhe had been *buying guns* had given orders to examine the fact; "but ſhe got off before the officer could "get on board, having cleared out "three or four days before." I have not obſerved that Mr. Genet ever renewed his complaint with regard to any of theſe veſſels, whence I ſuppoſed he was ſatisfied with the anſwer: as indeed he ought to have been. The two Engliſh veſſels that ſailed from Philadelphia eſcaped even the vigilance of the French Conſul§—both had departed many days before he had been informed of them. This is ſtated by the Conſul himſelf in his report of the 21ſt of June, 1793, to Mr. Genet. And yet the government is now charged by Mr. Adet with violating the treaty, becauſe it did not ſtop them!—Altho' the officers of the United States had been required to be watchful, and to report illegal armaments in our ports, yet it was natural for the government to expect to derive information from the French conſuls, who doubtleſs were charged by their own government to be particularly vigilant in regard to all attempts at ſuch armaments by the enemies of the republic. Mr. Adet remarks, that "Some inhabi-"tants of the United States had aided "in theſe illegal armaments of the ene-"mies of France:" and aſks, "What "meaſures were taken againſt them? "Was any ſearch made to diſcover "them—to proſecute them? Never." Yet the very letter from Mr. Genet to the Secretary of State, in which and its incloſures Mr. Adet has found this ſubject of complaint, ſuggeſts a different concluſion. "I learn with "pleaſure (ſays Mr. Genet) by your "letter of the 22d of this month (June 1793) that the government of Georgia "have cauſed to be ſtopped a veſſel "armed in that ſtate, for the purpoſe "of cruiſing againſt the French, "and that the perſons intereſted in "this veſſel will be proſecuted."‖

I ſhall ſay but a few words on the ſubject of the letters of which Mr.

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* *4th Niveſe 3d year.*

† *25 Brumaire 3d year.*

‡ *State Papers, p. 41. June 30, 1793.*

§ *State Papers, p. 41.*

‖ *State Papers, p. 42.*

BANK BONDS FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Adet complained that they remained unanswered. The first (of September 29th, 1795) contained these reproachful insinuations which were received in my letter of the 1st of November last. Why were these introduced by him if they were not to be applied? An answer was draughted on the subject of his letter, with animadversions on those insinuations; but desiring to avoid irritations the answer was not sent. It was deemed of the less consequence, seeing in my letter to Mr. Munroe of the 12th of Sept. 1795, the sentiments and reasonings of the government on that and other subjects relating to France had been fully expressed, to enable him to make immediate communications to the French government itself; and it was hoped that the information given in that letter, and in others written to him the preceding summer, would have furnished materials (and that these materials would have been timely used) for such representations as would have satisfied the French government, that the United States, in forming the treaty with Great Britain, had only exercised an indisputable right: and neither by that treaty nor any other act had infringed a single article of our treaties with France.

On the subject of the impresses of our seamen, mentioned in Mr. Adet's letters of March and April 1796, I shall only add, that nothing was more notorious than that those impresses had excited universal resentment in the United States, and been the subject of repeated remonstrance from our government to the British Court. Thus in Mr. Pinckney's note to Lord Grenville in August 1793, which was published here that year, in the same collection of the state papers with Mr. Jefferson's letter of September 7th * which Mr. Adet has quoted, and on the 5th page next succeeding it, we find the following: "Under this head "it may be observed that for want of "arrangements being made for the "security of American seamen in the "ports of this country, (England) "they are subject to the various hard-"ships Mr. Pinckney has *so frequently* "*detailed* to Lord Grenville." And in the next page, in his letter to Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Pinckney says—"The "protection afforded our seamen re-"mains also on the same footing; "they, (the British government) pro-"fess a willingness to secure to us all "real American seamen, when proved "to be such; but the proof they will "not dispense with." To remove as far as possible the embarrassments arising from this cause, and more effectually to protect our seamen was the object of a bill pending in Congress, and the subject of public debate, at the time I received Mr. Adet's letters. This bill was passed into a law.

All these acts demonstrated that the Government did not assent, but on the contrary that they resisted the impressment of American seamen: and this resistance has been continued: consequently we cannot be charged on this ground with a violation of our neutrality.

Among the former subjects of complaint not now renewed by Mr. Adet, is that against the government for permitting the purchase and exportation of horses, by British agents, in the course of the last winter and spring. The correspondence on this subject is lengthy; and yet the question lies within a very narrow compass.

Perhaps no rule is now better established, than that neutral nations have a right to trade freely with nations at war; either by carrying and selling to them all kinds of merchandize, or permitting them to come and purchase the same commodities in the neutral territory; in the latter case, not refusing to one power at war what it permits another to purchase; with this exception in respect to articles contraband, that if the cruisers of one of the belligerent powers meet at sea with neutral vessels laden with such articles destined to the ports of their enemies, the neutral vessels may be captured, and the contraband goods will be lawful prize to the captors; but the residue of their cargo and the vessels themselves are to be discharged.

[To be continued.]

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* *Mr. Adet by mistake dates it September 13th.*

Alexandria, February 11.

☞ No Northern papers were received by the Mail of this morning.

The brig Commerce, Capt. Tuttell, was to sail from Liverpool, for this town, on the 2d December.

Capt. Strand, arrived at Baltimore from the Havanna, says he left a number of American vessels which had been carried there by French privateers, but the Spaniards would neither condemn them nor suffer them to depart—Flour selling at 25 dollars.—Mr. Thomas Muir remained in close confinement when Capt. S. left the Havanna.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated February 3, 1797.

"The packet is arrived which sailed the 7th of December; as yet no other news has transpired, but that Negotiations for Peace had ceased."

Samuel Adams in an address to the legislature of Massachusettes, on the 20th ult. declines the future suffrages of his fellow citizens, for the office of Governor on account of his advanced age.

Casting our eyes over some late papers, we have perused accounts of FIRES at all the following places within a few months: In some of them there have been two or three different conflagrations, at different times within this short period:—

Vermont—*Arlington.*
Massachusetts—*Waterford, Watertown, Dorchester, Shrewsbury, Milton, Boston.*
Connecticut—*Norwich.*
New-York—*New-York, Schenectady, Catskill, Albany.*
New-Jersey—*Maurice-River, New Brunswick, Newark, Morrisville, Rahway.*
Pennsylvania—*Philadelphia, Yarmouth, Bleekly's Island.*
Maryland—*Baltimore.*
Virginia—*Winchester, Martinsburg, Alexandria, Richmond.*
Kentucky—*Lexington.*
South-Carolina—*Charleston.*
Georgia—*Savannah.*
British-America—*Quebec.*

There are doubtless a great many other places which have in like manner been "given to the burning flame," which we have overlooked.

It were well, if instead of the bitterness and contumely of party contention, men would learn to cultivate the amiable and endearing ties of good fellowship. To permit party poison to pollute the sacred fountain of friendship, and extend its baleful breath into the sweet comforts of Society, is robbing life of half its fleeting comforts. Is the "path of life so carpetted with joys," that we need press cause of discontent into its transitory period? To soften that asperity which a difference in political opinion produces in the heart, should be the study of every man, whatever his sentiments or whatever his situation. What is the world but one wide family, on which the common Parent looks with a eye of equal protection and impartiality! How absurd then, to dash the draught of life, with the nauseous dregs of jealousy, malice, and contention! Let men consider their fellow men, like themselves fallible, and not attribute to depravity of heart, that, which simply construed, is but an error in judgement. Let them leave personal invective, for manly argument, and endeavour to convince, rather than to irritate each other. Let reason prescribe bounds to enthusiasm, and difference in opinion cease to be considered as proofs of base principles and sinister designs! [N. W.]

FROM THE WASHINGTON GAZETTE.

☞ The following was received by the Mail, from Providence, Rhode-Island—The author is utterly unknown by the Editor—but he is desired, in future to pay the postage of his letters to the Printer.

TAR AND FEATHER DEPARTMENT,

January 23, 1797.

Sir,

You are requested to publish in your paper for the information of thousands, who have been gulled of their money, the *true reason* why Washington Lottery, No. II. hangs so long by the eye-lids. Let us know whether that same ——— is an honest man, or an infamous, swindling miscreant. If the latter, and the City of Washington does not afford Tar and Feathers, a supply will be forwarded, with a committee, who well understand applying those sometimes highly useful and necessary articles, from

NEW-ENGLAND.

Mr. More.

The TRUE REESON why Washington Lottery, No. II. hangs so long by the eyelids, I believe, no one except the Manager, can tell. Whether —— is an honest man or not, I will not write—at present.

The drawing of the Lottery has been stationary for some time past, at two hundred and fifty Tickets each week, and (if it CONTINUES at the same rate) will be finished drawing in a little more than three years from this time.

The Thousands may be assured that nothing respecting the aforesaid Lottery shall appear, in the Washington Gazette, but what shall be consistent with truth—and, in time, if it should appear necessary, they shall have a true statement of ALL the facts connected with the same, which has, or may, come to the knowledge of

THE EDITOR.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1797.

Sir,

In consequence of repeated publications in the several newspapers throughout the states, intimating the illegality of the appointment of Electors in the state of Vermont, arising from an idea that the Legislature proceeded to the choice of Electors, not having an existing law directing the mode—to counteract the ill impressions such publications may have made, I enclose for your publication, a true copy of the law under which the Legislature of that state chose their electors.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

Mr. Fenno.

An act directing the mode of appointing Electors to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, *That the Electors for electing a President and Vice-President of the United States, be appointed by the ballot of the Governor and Council and House of Representatives met in grand committee: and that those persons, to the number which they have a right to appoint, who shall have a majority of all the votes of said grand committee, shall be declared to be duly appointed Electors of this state for the purposes aforesaid.*

State of Vermont, Secretary of State's office, Vergennes, January 12th, 1797.

I hereby certify, the preceding is a true copy of an act of the Legislature of this state, passed November third, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and now remaining in force.

(Attest)

ROS. HOPKINS,
SECRETARY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship Felicity, Lovell, *Boston.*
Schooner Ranger, Cuffee, *Pittsa.*
Sloop Diana, O'Meara, *Norfolk.*

CLEARED.

Sch'r Two Brothers, Newhall, Boston.

Freight wanted;
For Boston or Rhode-Island.
The Schooner

RANGER;
Lying at Harper's wharf, will take about 300 barrels on freight—apply to the master on board, or to
J. G. LADD.
February 11.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY
BRYAN HAMPSON,
A quantity of
Sun Raisins in kegs and boxes—soft shelled Almonds—green Grapes in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in hhds. and barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general assortment in the Wet Good and Grocery Line.
February 11. 1in M.

CARVER & HALL,
WHITE & BLACK-SMITHS,
Opposite Korn and Wiseniller's, St. Asaph Street, Alexandria,
THEY execute all kinds of work in the White and Black-smith's business with the greatest neatness and expedition, among a variety of other articles they will make the following on the shortest notice;
Bath Stoves of all kinds—kitchen grates and ranges—fenders, wire and iron of all sizes and kinds—fire irons of all kinds—iron chests of all sizes—iron staircases and railings—iron palisading—malt-mills and rowlers—coffee do. made and repaired—smoak jacks—wind up do.—scale beams—smith's bellows—vices of all sizes—coopers' tools—braziers' do.—butchers' do.—locks and keys—hinges of all sorts—press screws—waggon jacks—joiners' cramps—steel traps of all sizes—bakers' dockers—branding irons and stamps—andirons—Gunter's chains—glaziers' vice—bell hanging—tobacco work—gun smith—cutlery of all kinds—horses shod all round for 5s. cash.—They also crop and dock horses in the neatest manner, and practice farriery in general.
☞ Two or three apprentices wanted.
February 11. 3

THE subscriber wishes to sell a small FARM of 125½ acres, lying about 4½ miles from Alexandria and the Federal Line, in full view of the town, nearly the one half in woods, the other in meadow, which was handsomely laid down some years ago, but has got out of repair by renting. The whole meadow ground can be watered by drawing a plough furrow cross from side to side from the small runs from the rising ground. It may be divided into a number of lots, and an equal proportion of wood, water, and meadow to each. There is an extensive apple orchard, and an indifferent frame dwelling house: any person inclining to purchase will please to apply to Wm. Herbert, Esq. in Alexandria, or Wm. Hartshorne, Esq. near the spot, who will treat for
PETER DOW.
February 4. 6w1w

Notice.
AS I intend going to Europe on or before the 1st of May, I hereby give notice to all persons to whom I stand indebted to bring in their accounts for settlement, and all those who are indebted to me either by bond, note, or book accounts, to make payment immediately, otherwise suits will commence against them without respect to persons.
DENNIS FOLEY.
February 11. 1m

THE subscriber desires that should Benjamin Cary call for money, or a settlement of accounts with those who are indebted to her, they will inform her thereof, as he is not impowered, nor authorised to settle any accounts due to or by her.
CATHARINE LUTZ.
February 11.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,

THE SHIP

FELICITY,

320 tons burthen, only 2 years old, and may be sent to sea with very little expence.

The Felicity is now in the river and will be up to town as soon as the ice will permit.—She is allowed to be as faithfully built and as burthensome a vessel as any of her size in the United States.

She is well calculated for the London or Liverpool trade.

Apply to

THOMAS PATTEN, or
JONATHAN SWIFT,

January 26. tf

For Charter,

THE BRIG

Virginia,

Burthen 300 hhds of tobacco.——For term apply to

SHREVE & LAWRASON.

Who have for sale—Queen's ware in crates, well assorted; glass ware; double Glocester cheese in hampers; Liverpool salt in sacks and loose; pipes in boxes; pearl barley in kegs; barr lead; candles by the box

Oct. 18. tf.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Property:—The Estate on which he now lives, known by the name of CLIFTON MILLS, containing 205 acres, about 70 of which are cleared and under good fencing, situate in Loudoun County, Virginia, near the turnpike road leading from Ashby's gap of the Blue Ridge, to Alexandria, from which place, the City of Washington, and George-Town, it is distant about 50 miles. The improvements are a large and well constructed Merchant Mill, with two water wheels and three pair of stones, two of which are burrs—she is in complete repair, with the whole of Evans's machinery, and is capable of manufacturing 300 barrels Flour per week, A saw Mill. A large new stone distillery, forty feet square, with a sufficient quantity of copper to make 50 gallons of spirits per day. A house for the distiller, miller, cooper, waggoner, and blacksmith, with their several shops, &c. A new frame dwelling House, two stories high, with two chimnies and four rooms, handsomely finished, with kitchen, stables, &c. The Mill and Distillery, in point of situation and convenience are inferior to none. Also, the following parcels of Land in Kentucky—10,000 acres on the Red River, in the county of Clarke; 609½ acres on the waters of Big Sandy, in the county of Bourbon; 4,685 acres in Madison county, within 7 or 8 miles of the Court house; 3,910 acres on the waters of the Rolling Fork, in Nelson county; 3,600 acres on the waters of Stinking Creek, Lincoln county, on which there is a very valuable salt spring; and 7,500 acres, within three miles of Bullit's salt works. Also, a tract of Land in the county of Alleghany, and state of Pennsylvania, containing 500 acres, together with a waggon and team of 5 good young Horses. To any person who will purchase the whole of the above property, the terms will be easy and accommodating. Cash, lots in the Town of Alexandria, Alexandria Bank Stock, or Morris and Nicholson's paper will be taken in payment for the whole or any part.

JOSEPH LEWIS, Jun.

Clifton, Nov. 28. 12awep

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the Town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following Lands, situate in the said state, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine stream running through it, with several springs, the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locust. There are a log dwelling and out-houses, some meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two surveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling house, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodstock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two story house, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the convenience of said town lot.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodstock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampshire county, on George Ander's mill run, on a branch of the Cacapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be easily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harrison county. This was purchased at one quarter of a dollar per acre cash above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Washington, and Grayson, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the south side of Holstein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, securing those payments by mortgaging the premises.

Should any person wish to purchase at private sale, application may be made to John Holker, Esq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Esq. of Winchester; or by letters (post paid), to the subscriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of said lands, who will personally attend the sale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE President and Board of Directors having ordered me to considerably encrease the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 servants on liberal terms for one year.

Any person disposed to send 20 hands, may send with their people an overseer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the sole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical assistance, should any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the use of the workers. I will also give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each squad. Application to be made to me personally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 20. tf

Notice.

THE Freeholders and Housekeepers are hereby informed that on the second Tuesday in February, an election will be held at the Council chamber, for the persons to serve as Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen for the year 1797.

I would just observe that the citizens of Alexandria are much interested in the good order and internal police of the town, and that a general and timely suffrage is expected, that the poll may be seasonably closed.

Wm. SUMMERS, T. S.

February 2.

IN COUNCIL,
JANUARY 5, 1797.

ORDERED, That the Resolutions passed by the General Assembly at their last session, respecting certificates and bills of credit be published eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria Newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council of Maryland.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
DECEMBER 27, 1796.

1st. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the principal and interest due on all certificates heretofore issued by the state of Maryland, other than those distinguished as fraudulent ones, provided the same are brought into the treasury for payment on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

2d. RESOLVED, That all holders of certificates heretofore issued and funded by the State of Maryland, bring the same to the treasury of the western shore for payment of principal and interest, on or before the first day of July next, and that no interest on any certificate heretofore issued, which shall accrue after the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, shall be paid thereafter, nor the principal sum until after the end of the next session of assembly.

3d. RESOLVED, That such part of the five months pay, due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, and due for services on board the barges, as shall not be demanded of the treasurer of the western shore on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, be not paid to any person or persons demanding any part of the same until after the end of the next session of assembly.

4th. RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby authorised to pay off and discharge the amount of principal and interest of such bills of credit of the emission under the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, as may be produced and brought into the treasury on or before the first day of July next.

5th. RESOLVED, That if any of the holders of bills of credit emitted in virtue of the act of June session, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, do not bring the same into the treasury of the western shore for payment, on or before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, that all interest from that time cease thereon, and the principal not be paid until after the end of the next session of assembly.

6th. RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be published for eight weeks successively in one of the Philadelphia and Alexandria newspapers, and in one of the Baltimore, Frederick-Town, and Easton papers, and the Maryland Gazette, that the creditors of the state may be notified that funds are prepared for the discharge of their claims.

By order,
W. HARWOOD, Clk.

Potomac Company.

FOR SALE at the Union Tavern, in George Town, thirteen shares in the Potomac Company, on the first Monday in March next, unless in the mean time the proprietors of the said shares pay to the treasurer the debt and interest due thereon. And the stockholders of the additional capital are required to pay to Wm. Hartshorne, treasurer of the said company, ten per cent. on the amount of each share by them held on or before the first day of March next ensuing the date hereof.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JAMES KEITH, } Directors.
JOHN MASON, }

January 12. 5w

Blank Manifests for sale at this Office.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, February 1st, 1797.

A.—WM. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. Arell, care of Mr. Longdon, James Anderson, Salvington.

B.—Robert Bath, smith and horse doctor, George Boyer, on board the sloop Nancy, John Bacon, Wm. Burieu, Robert Burton, Wm. Boston, John Bethers, Frenchman, Solomon Benton, Alexander Baggot, Charles Bridgham, M. Berger, Capt. James Buchannan, Mr. Bidlo, Philip T. Baker, Prince George County, Rev. Edw. P. Bull, Theo. Bouchier, care of William M'Knight, Sarah M. Brook, George Beard, John Barry, Lucy Brown, care of G. Brown, Hatter, Daniel Bradley, care of Capt. Wyley.

C.—Eliza Carter, John Campbell, John Crawley, at Mr. Woolsey's, Thomas Collins, Wm. Chapman, Jacob Cox, George Chapman, Jun. at W. H. Washington's, Tho's. Crandell, James Card.

D.—John Duff, tavern keeper, James Davidson, Mons. Deibux, Jelle Dunbar, Mr. Darley, Union Street, Captain Wm. Duer, Stephen Day, sail maker, Dan. F. Dulaney.

E.—Joseph English.

F.—Thomas Fite, Francis Fairbairne, Wm. Forney, Jonathan Faw, Abram Faw, Thomas Fisher.

G.—Thomas Genkins, Joseph Granal, Mons. Garikan, Michael Gaeller, Butcher, John Goulding, care of Christopher Myers.

H.—John H. Hall, Margaret Hegerty, Charles Harper, Mary Harper, Asa Hill, James Harper, Dr. Benj. Haskill, Robert Henderson, Wm. Hoffman, Nich. Hingston, George Hartley, care of M. Sexsmith, Hawthorn and Dundass, negro Hannah, care of Will the carpenter.

J.—Benjamin Jones, John Italian, Capt. Samuel Jones, on board the brig Diamond.

K.—John Kent, Fairfax county, C. L. Konig.

L.—Jesse V. Lewis, Printer, Mons. Labretesehn, Mons. Latour, Elias Longdon, Theod. Lee, Alexander Larimer, Isaac Lambarn, care of Tho's. Fisher.

M.—Neil Mooney, Dan. M'Lean, baker, Edward May, Sarah the wife of Thomas Mathews, Capt. Robert Macinister, of Patuxent, now in Potomac river, Charles M'Donald, care of Wm. M'Knight, Martha Miller, John Mason, Alexander M'Kenzie, George Minor, Tho's. Mason, Thomas Mathews, Daniel M'Dougall, Hesser Mullikin, care of Bernard Bryan, Henry M'Coe, James M'Clanaghan, John Potts.

N.—Amos Newhall.

O.—John Osburn, Joseph O'Neal, Mr. Odds.

P.—Henry Peake, Gum-Spring, Thomas Pollard, Junr. Samuel Price, at Mr. Gunnings, painter.

R.—John Ross, John Radford, Dennis Ramsay, Thomas Richards, Capt. F. Richardson, Coates Ridgeway, Absalom Row, Nathaniel Rice, care of John Potts.

S.—James Stevenson, at Buckland and Muir's, John Smith, blacksmith, Abraham Stone, on board the schooner Nancy, Mathew White, Capt. Lewis Savanoe, Wm. Smith, Jesse Small, care of George Rutter, Ann Stith, Thomas Summers, Adam M. Stewart, Drury Shrugg and Philip Read, care of Ben. Andrew, Wm. Summers.

T.—Wm. Smith, Wm. Thompson, Elias Travers, Robert Troy, Salisbury, Capt. Toulson, on board the ship Dolly, Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor.

V.—Samuel Vail.

W.—John Wells, Nat. Winsor, Daniel Wren, George Washington; Alis, the wife of John Wood, Levin Wales, Capt. Henry Webb, on board the sloop Delaware, Capt. Thomas Webb, Joshua Wells, care of Mr. Mason, Robert Walsh of Baltimore, Andrew Wales, Thomas Whitney, care of Robert Shuck, Wm. Wright, Samuel P. Watkins.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

Apprentices wanted

BY the subscriber, two or three stout active lads for the new ship Liberty—and also one for a mill near town. Speedy application is requisite.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

February 9.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.